





## INTIMATION

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED

**FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS**

FOR THE SEASON 1903-1904.

ORDERS are now being executed from New Stocks only.

PRICED CATALOGUES, with hints on Gardening, can be obtained free on Application.

These SEEDS are supplied to us by the BEST GROWERS IN THE WORLD. It is essential to use particular care when sowing and to exercise supervision over the Chinese Gardeners, whose "old custom" methods of dealing with the Seeds may sometimes lead to disappointing results.

**CLAY'S FERTILISER,**

For use in the garden generally.

**RANSOME'S LAWN-MOWERS.**

The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
LIMITED,  
SEEDSMEN.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns should be sent to the Editor. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses to the Editor, and not to the printer, and must not expect publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymous signed communications that have been published in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Presses, Coleridge, A.B.C. 6th Ed. Letter's Telephone No. 12.

## BIRTH.

On the 25th August, at 5, Boundary Terrace, Shanghai, the wife of JOHN DARROCH, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 24th August, at St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road, Hongkong, by the Rev. Father Spada, WILLIAM PALMER-BARRER, of Shanghai, China, and Southampton, England, to MARGARET HURLEY, adopted daughter of ROBERT C. HURLEY, of Hongkong.

On the 10th August, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Rev. E. Griffith Evans, (A. Norman) TERENCE NUNN, of the Russian Volunteer Fleet Agency, Singapore, to GLADYS MARGARET, second daughter of H. V. BOWEN, M.S.E., late Assistant Superintendent of Works, P.W.D., S.S.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD CL. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 26TH AUGUST, 1903

We have received from H.E. the Governor a copy of an extremely interesting memorandum by him on the result of the treatment of patients in their own houses and in local hospitals during the 1903 epidemic. The memorandum represents the experience gained by an experiment undertaken by His Excellency to ascertain how far it may be possible to enlist the co-operation of the Chinese in the task of fighting plague in Hongkong. Sir HENRY BLAKE points out that the Colony has been scourged by plague for ten years and that the proportion of cases found "dumped" has increased from 25.1 per cent. in 1898 to 32.7 in 1903. The latter lamentable fact he attributes to the dread of the disinfecting process as carried out by the Sanitary Board. Roughly, this process means that on the death of a person from plague a policeman is at once placed in charge of the house, all the inmates being detained until their clothes are disinfected. "This detention," says the memorandum, "may be for twenty-four hours; but in many cases it may be for forty-eight

hours" if the body is removed to the mortuary late in the day. Moreover, in addition to the loss occasioned to the inmates from a day or two's enforced idleness, it seems that the Chinese complain that the disinfecting gang is in the habit of exacting "squeezes" under threat of injuring furniture, etc., which has to be disinfected. This could not be proved, but the idea was prevalent. To allay the feeling, Sir HENRY BLAKE arranged in conjunction with the medical authorities and the Chinese members of the Sanitary Board that in each health district the inhabitants should appoint a *kai-fong* or committee to receive notices of disinfection and in conjunction with the Sanitary Inspector to appraise damages done. Still no appreciable effect was produced as far as the practice of dumping bodies was concerned. Also, rat-traps set in Chinese houses were sprung by the inmates, to prevent the catching of possibly infected rats on their premises. The rat-catchers, it seems, were accused of making undue use of their position to get "squeezes." Not only this, but rats were imported from the villages and even from Canton and Macao in order to gain the bonus offered for them. So in spite of the sanitary machinery the epidemic continued on its usual course. "The question then presented itself," says the memorandum, "whether the passive resistance of the population to disinfection might not be overcome and whether, if the Chinese could be brought to realise the necessity for it, their attitude might not be entirely changed." His Excellency determined to make the attempt, and the result was the experiment in the block in Second and Third Streets, which we recently recorded in detail. We need not go into the particulars of this experiment, which must still be fresh in our readers' minds. As will be remembered, one of the most important features observed was the presence of plague bacilli in bugs, spiders, and vermin generally. Sir HENRY BLAKE goes on, in the document before us, to speak of the wide distribution of plague infection in animal food, and continues—"I have for a considerable time been of opinion that man is himself subject to chronic plague, which may either pass away after a considerable time, or continue dormant over the winter months, regaining activity with the annual movement of Spring, when the curve of the epidemic is almost constant." In June, I directed Inspector GIBLEY to obtain as many specimens of blood as possible, on slides "procured from the Government Bacteriologist." Of these people examined at random, 4.54 per cent were found to be infected with plague, though to all appearance perfectly healthy. If we exclude all the well-to-do, and take the working coolie population alone, they probably number 180,000, and assuming the same average amount of infection, there are among that class alone 8,172 persons at present infected in Hongkong. If this can be substantiated, it is indeed an astonishing fact to contemplate. Sir HENRY BLAKE says, in conclusion to his memorandum—"The problem before us is, then, not simply the prevention of introduction of plague from without, but a precaution taken singly that, considering the wide infection of the city must be futile, but the elimination of the media of infection in our midst and the building up of the power of resistance to plague by invasion by improvement in the general health of the population that may result from improved sanitary conditions. The first can only be accomplished by constant, unremitting attention to cleanliness of person, furniture, and premises, and to be effectual it is of cardinal importance that the co-operation of the people be secured. With proper facilities afforded, I am of opinion that while in Hongkong, as elsewhere, the residuum might be difficult to deal with at first, the difficulties are not insurmountable, and practical co-operation might be secured by eliciting the sympathies and services of the large class of respectable Chinese in a determined effort to combat the recurring epidemic, the evils of which they fully realise. Beyond the elucidation of premises there is no way by which a large number of Chinese tenement houses can be made sanitary. Each floor of these houses is a tunnel thirteen feet wide, nine feet high and of varying length, from thirty to sixty feet, with a window in front, and year into a large number of these floors direct sunlight never enters, and in the centre even diffused light is practically absent. When to these conditions is added a surface population so dense as it is in our congested districts—being in one district over 990 persons to the acre—it will be recognised that a population so circumstanced must necessarily be deficient in vitality. The only remedy for this is the reconstruction of Chinese tenement houses on improved plans, and the rigid observance of the provisions of the

Public Health and Buildings Ordinance in relation to overcrowding. The removal of houses will be very costly and will necessarily be a slow process, but it must be faced if we desire to prevent the devitalising of the working population to such a point that they fall ready victims to the invasion of every passing disease. There is little that could be added to this. It is satisfactory to see that the head of the local administration recognises the greatness of the task before the Colony; but we are not so sanguine as he is as to the chances of effective Chinese co-operation in the crusade against plague. Of the goodwill of the better-class Chinese there is no doubt; but they are unfortunately a very small minority.

No cases of plague were reported during the 24 hours ended at noon yesterday.

The German Mail of the 22nd ult. was delivered in London on the 24th inst.

Rear Admiral the Hon. A. G. Curzon Howe, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., is a passenger by the P. & O. s.s. *Balaarat*, due on Thursday. He comes out as second in command of the China Squadron.

The *Echo de Chine* learns of the death, at Loukyang from sunstroke of M. Albert Lun. Some years ago the deceased was engaged as professor of French at the Nankin College and later entered the Chinese postal service.

No further appointments or promotions are to be given, it is said by the P. & T. Times, to men from Canton, Fokien, and Kiangsi, as these provinces are furnishing the anti-typhoid movement, and a close watch is to be kept in all these districts.

Lieutenant von Saltmann, of the German Army, reached Constantinople on the 16th ult., after riding through China and across the Pamirs and Turkestan. He left Tientsin on the 2nd January. We noted his arrival in Kashgar some time ago.

An officer of the *Santo Maru*, which arrived at Shanghai last week from Newchwang, stated that the manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Newchwang has received instructions from Tokyo to be ready to close the office at a minute's notice. It is therefore believed at Newchwang that the relations between Russia and Japan are fast growing critical.

Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co. yesterday morning launched from their yard at Hokan the iron towing-barge *Bremerhaven*, built for Bangkok owners, this being the second of four vessels for the same owners. They also launched a small craft to be used in their harbor business, the launch as she left the ways being christened the *Nancy* by Mrs. E. O. Murphy.

H.M.S. *Welpole*, with Sir Ernest Satow on board, arrived at Weihaiwei early on the 16th inst., but almost before she was moored a typhoon broke over the harbour, and for some time it was impossible to land. After some time, however, Admiral Bridgman succeeded in getting on board and taking Sir Ernest to the flagship *Gloria*, where a salute was fired in his honour. Sir Ernest spent Monday at Weihaiwei, and left on the 18th in the *Atterley* for Chingwangtao.

A Nanking despatch, says the N.C. Daily News, reports that Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao of that city, in obedience to special commands of the Throne and in response to an application for reinforcements from Viceroy Tsien (Shun) has detailed a force of seven thousand five hundred men, all armed with modern weapons of precision, to proceed south to Kwangsi. Of this number 4,000 are to go by the sea route from Nanking to Canton, and then via West river to Wuchow and Hanchow while the balance will proceed to Yenchow, Hunan province, going down southward, in order to prevent, if possible, any further incursions into Hunan province from the Kwangsi borders.

The killing of Shen Yu Chi, or Shen Chin as he called himself here, writes the *Mercury* Peking correspondent, caused more excitement and furor than the late Russian-Japanese war. His appeal to the native and foreign journalists to publish his wrongs in all the continents was not in vain. The Western newspapers must be full of his martyrdom if we may judge by the interest manifested by the correspondents, his colleagues. The Legations here—most of them—naturally leaned to the side of the Chinese Government, being pledged by the theory of present relations to do so, whatever occurs. They are up against it rather pitifully in such cases, and strenuously wedded to the idea of promoting their own plans to the exclusion of other peoples' affairs, to they ever so pressing.

The N.C. Daily News writes:—Yong-ampho, or, as it is locally called, Yompaop, commands the southern entrance to the Yalu, and here the Russians, as we have already announced, are proceeding with the construction of a fortified harbour. They bought the necessary land for a Settlement from the Korean owners. The Japanese Minister at Seoul objected, and Mr. Pavloff persuaded the Korean Government to resume the land and lease it to Russia, the nominal lessee being the Russian Timber Felling Company, whose original concession was extended from the Emperor of Korea at the time in 1896 when he was a refugee in the Russian Legation at Seoul. The agreement, it is stated, was signed on the 23rd of July, between Cho Se-yoo, the Korean official dispatched to Yong-ampho for the purpose and the representative of the Russian Company.

The railway line between Tsiping and Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., has been opened for passenger traffic, and the capitals of Perak and Selangor are now joined by rail.

Fighting in Achin continues briskly, though we do not hear much about it up here. From a Rotterdam paper it appears that a lieutenant and four men were killed in an attack on a fortified village last month, the Achinese losing thirty-six killed.

The Legislative Council at Cape Town unanimously adopted a motion on the 21st ult. strongly disapproving of the importation of Asiatics as prejudicial to the interest of all classes of people in South Africa. The Attorney-General heartily supported the motion. The speakers urged that the English and Dutch should combine to prevent Chinese immigration.

The London correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* telegraphed on the 9th inst. that the *Daily Mail* announces that the permanent officials of the Treasury and of the Board of Trade have as the result of an enquiry, unanimously advised against Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals, and the *Daily Mail* opines that their decision will have the greatest influence in determining Mr. Balfour's attitude.

The Singapore bacteriologist has been conducting a systematic examination of mosquitoes. He has already examined about 3,000 mosquitoes from different parts of the town and of neighbouring islands. Amongst these he only found 40 anophelids. A large number of wells have been closed and pools and marshy ground filled in. As far as the protective measures recommended by the Tropical School of Medicine were concerned, the President of the Municipal Commission stated the other day, they must be left to the public.

The *Vossische Zeitung* publishes statistics for the purpose of showing the decrease of British imports into Germany, and the increase of German exports to Great Britain. In 1899 the value of British imports into Germany was m. 621,000,000, and of German exports to Great Britain m. 649,000,000, whereas in 1902 the value of British imports into Germany was m. 610,600,000, and the German exports to Great Britain amounted to m. 965,500,000, or an excess over British imports of m. 354,900,000. While the value of British imports into Germany for the past decade has decreased by m. 10,400,000, the German exports have increased by m. 325,500,000, or 50 per cent.

The *Straits Times* of the 17th inst. says:—"It is with the sincerest regret that the people of the Straits, both here and at home, will bear of the death of Mr. A. W. S. O'Sullivan, the Assistant Colonial Secretary, who expired suddenly at his residence this forenoon. The case is all the more deplorable as having occurred practically on the eve of Mr. O'Sullivan's departure to accept the Colonial Secretaryship of the island of Trinidad, where it was expected, his admirable administrative abilities would very probably evolve some definite sense of order out of the chaos which chronically reigns there supreme." Mr. O'Sullivan had been identified with the Government of the Straits Settlements for nearly twenty years. He left a widow.

Lieut. L. C. Prior, who was concerned in the Cape "ragging" case, has resigned his commission. It was not, however, in connection with that disgraceful affair that he did so, but because of his assault on a solicitor's clerk, which we noted the other day. The *Naval & Military Record*, after commenting on Prior's resignation, says:—"Another unpleasant sequel to the 'ragging' trial is the prompt promotion of Capt. Williams to the rank of major. It is true that all the officers concerned were acquitted by court-martial, and we have explained why that finding was technically regular. But it is not too much to say that public opinion is outraged by the action of the authorities in at once promoting an officer connected with the 'ragging' case. It was said after the court-martial that the authorities would find means to express their disapproval of the conduct of the seven officers, and such was the general opinion. Yet, on what ground could any of these officers have been passed over? They have been acquitted, and, there, from the military standpoint, the matter ends.

Dr. Morrison thus describes to the *Times*, in a despatch of the 23rd ult., the situation of three towns whose names have become very familiar of late.—On the Chinese side, of the mouth of the Yalu is the Talmungkin, with 5,000 inhabitants, the head station for the collection of the *lekin* duties on timber. From the anchorage to the shore it is a distance of four miles by a narrow channel, or rather ditch, which is dry at low water. This is the port which America desires China to open to foreign trade. Thirty miles up stream is the more important port of Antung-hsien, with 7,000 inhabitants, near the terminus of the road from Liaoyang. Russian troops are in military occupation of Antung-hsien. They pay nothing for quarters, and requisition carts and fodder, compelling the magistrats to provide them at arbitrary prices. The number of Russians varies. There are usually 200, but their numbers can quickly be increased, as only eight marches away is an important military station on the Manchurian railway. Two miles distant from Antung-hsien, on the Korean side, is Wiju. This port England recently endeavoured to induce Korea to open to foreign trade, but the Russian Minister at Seoul successfully opposed it. The incident, which is somewhat ominous and is suggestive of a possible extension of Russian intrusion on the Yalu, causes much misgiving in the Far East. People ask why Russia, unless she is conscious of superior power, should enter on a course of action which is essentially provocative.

It is reported from Tientsin that Mr. Wynne, retired from the management of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company either in October or December next.

Kuling, that popular health resort, has, according to a census taken on the 5th inst., a population of 663 Europeans, largely missionaries we presume. The nationalities were:—British residents, male and female, 354; American, 252; Swedish, 32; German, 10; Norwegian, 9; French, 7; Belgian, 5; Finn, 5; Swiss, 4; Austrian, 3; Russian, 2. Total, 663.

Two of the recently escaped convicts at Shanghai, by name Langford and Ward, were sent to the United States in charge of a deputy-marshal on the *Hongkong Maru*, to complete their sentences in San Quention Prison. Natalie Nalis, a Filipino undergoing a sentence of 15 years' imprisonment for murder, was sent by the same steamer to complete his sentence at San Quention.

The s.s. *Manchuria*, belonging to the East Asiatic Line, reached Port Said last month from Vladivostok and Chinese ports with a general cargo and about twenty Russian and German passengers. Shortly after her arrival a fire was discovered in the reserve hatch, in which were stowed bales of tobacco and a great deal of opium. The steamer was taken in tow and brought into a dock isolated from the rest of the ships, and futile attempts were made to extinguish the fire. Soon after midnight the whole ship, with the exception of the forward part, was ablaze. Although the ship was filled with water, the depth of the dock did not allow of her being completely sunk, so that the upper part of the ship was above the water level, and the fire raged fiercely for more than a day. The passengers were all safely landed.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna publishes an account of disturbances which recently broke out among the political prisoners detained in the St. Petersburg House of Preliminary Detention. The disturbances were caused by the incarceration in the "black hole" of prisoners who had applauded a revolutionary declaration made by one of their number. With the object of liberating these unfortunate from their confinement in damp and darkness the rest of the prisoners refused all food for several days. Soldiers were called in and were quartered in the cells of the rebellious prisoners, whom they salaced with fisticuffs. The Grand Duke Vladimir, chief of the St. Petersburg military district, appeared in the prison and ordered the immediate withdrawal of the soldiers. After an enquiry, the prisoners were liberated from the "black hole." Similar disorders occurred in the Viborg prison, where 20 prisoners, mostly students, were maltreated, fettered, and thrown into underground dens.

It will be remembered, says a home paper, that some months ago there was a report that Admiral Marchal, commanding the French squadron in the Far East, was about to return to France as a result of certain dissensions. This information was contradicted by an official at the time, it being stated that the Minister of Marine was not aware of any difficulty having arisen. The conflict, however, did exist, and arose out of the actions of Lieutenant Honrat, of the gunboat *Oryx*, as the result of certain operations he had carried out on the Upper Yangtze and its tributaries, which were disapproved of by the Government. The correspondence between the Minister and the Admiral became more acute concerning that incident, and it is said that the Admiral replied with too great warmth to the ministerial observations. To day the recall of Admiral Marchal is no longer in doubt. He has been instructed to hand over command to Rear-Admiral Lu Do and will be shortly replaced by Vice-Admiral Bayle, who will now take charge of the French Far Eastern Squadron for two years. Vice-Admiral Marchal took charge of the squadron in May last year, and in the ordinary course of events would have held the command till May, 1904.

## AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

A despatch dated Allahabad, August 6, says:—"The Afghan Governor of Tash Kurghan reported to Kabul the other day that he had come upon a field of 300 rifles of European manufacture in a neighbouring town of Ghazni. The house in question belongs to a highly respectable and well-to-do merchant, so that the discovery has caused some sensation. The merchant's explanation, however, is that they were a parcel of arms he had acquired from Isak Khan's people when they were on their hasty flight to Samarkand. He had always meant to give them up to Government, but was too much afraid of the late Amir and his suspicious character to mention the matter. The probability is that he is speaking the truth and the discovery does not signify any recent import of arms from the other side of the frontier.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—"The shallow depression has moved NW. into the N. part of the Formosa Channel. The barometer has risen slightly over Formosa and the E. coast of China, fallen a little over the S. coast and the Philippines. The shallow depression, lying over the N. part of the Formosa Channel last night, has filled up. Pressure is high over SW. Japan, and relatively low over the middle part of the China Sea, and the Pacific to the E. of N. Luzon. Moderate SE. and E. winds in the Formosa Channel, and over the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Variable or E. winds, light; fair.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTERS SERVICE.

**THE "AMERICA" CUP RACE.**  
LONDON, 23rd August.  
The *Reliance* won by seven minutes after deducting time allowance. The weather was splendid, with a fifteen-knot breeze; the course fifteen miles to windward and back. The *Shamrock* started four seconds ahead, but, after eighty minutes of close racing, the *Reliance* passed her, turning the outer mark three minutes ahead and steadily increasing her lead on the run home.

**SENTENCE ON THE HUMBERTS.**  
LONDON, 23rd August.  
Madame Humbert and her husband have been sentenced to five years' solitary confinement.

**THE BALKAN TROUBLES.**  
LONDON, 23rd August.  
Bulgarian and Greek subjects residing in Romania have received orders from their respective Governments to return to their homes for mobilisation without delay.

**RUSSIA AND TURKEY.**  
LONDON, 23rd August.  
The Sultan has ordered immediate compliance with all Russia's demands, and the Russian squadron at Inada Bay has been ordered to return to Sevastopol.

## SANITARY INSTITUTE BRANCH FOR HONGKONG.

**PRELIMINARY MEETING.**  
In the Sanitary Board Room yesterday afternoon a meeting was held for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a branch of the Sanitary Institute in Hongkong. Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, P.C.M.O., was called to the chair, and others present were Hon. Wei Yuk, Dr. W. W. Pearce, Dr. Barnett, Colonel Webb, R.A.M.C., Deputy Inspector-General W. B. Drew, R.N.; Major Dopping Hepenstall, R.E.; Captain E. C. L. Fitzwilliams, A.S.C.; Mr. A. Gibson, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Dr. Myriott, Mr. Lau Cha Pak, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. A. Rumbold, Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Mr. D. Jaffe, Mr. H. T. Jackson, Dr. Drow, Mr. Leigh, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. A. H. Ough, Mr. E. M. Hazledine, Mr. F. Brown, and Mr. A. Carter.

Hon. Dr. Atkinson having explained the object of the meeting, the proposal to form a branch of the Sanitary Institute was unanimously approved. It was agreed to have two lectures a week, beginning in October in the Board Room, the lecturers to be Mr. F. Brown, Dr. Pearce, Mr. A. H. Ough, Mr. D. Jaffe, Mr. J. J. Arry, Dr. Hunter, Mr. A. Gibson, and Captain Fitzwilliams, A.S.C. It was also decided to ask Mr. G. G. Fisher and Mr. J. Orange to give lectures.

It was further agreed that two examinations should be held—one for sanitary inspectors and an advanced examination in practical sanitary science. The Board of Examiners was appointed as follows:—Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Hon. W. Chatham, Hon. H. E. P. Lock, K.C., Mr. J. Orange, Mr. D. Macdonald, Colonel Webb, Mr. H. H. King, Captain Fitzwilliams, and Mr. A. H. Ough.

Dr. Barnett was appointed secretary and Mr. A. Carter assistant secretary. A sub-committee, consisting of Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. A. H. Ough and the secretary, was elected to make further arrangements.

This was all the business.

## M. DE PLEHVE AND THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

The massacre of the Jews at Kishineff seems, apart from its inhumanity, so absolutely impolitic that it is difficult to understand why it was encouraged by at least some members of the Russian Government. Any explanation, therefore, is interesting, and not least that which M. de Plehve is reported to have employed when discussing the matter with representatives of the Jewish community. These were M. L. Goldenstein, Grünberg, and Koeni shatz, who spoke on behalf of the Jew traders and merchants of Odessa. M. de Plehve said that he was not at all an enemy of the Jews. On the contrary, he would be glad to help them in their distress. "But," he added, "your young men, during the last 20 years, have abandoned your Church and your family guidance. Your young men most erroneously believe that Russia is a decaying organism which can easily be destroyed. Let them know that this is a profound error. Russia is a youthful and valiant organism. If at times we experience some unpleasantness, such as, for example, the difficulties caused by workmen's leagues in the south and south-west, these are but temporary obstacles which we hope soon to overcome." Then, after some further remarks, M. de Plehve concluded with menacing words to the following effect:—"If we find that the anti-Government movement among the Jews does not cease, of that it does not become weaker, we shall not hesitate to adopt the most extreme measures. We shall then be obliged to get rid of you. For that purpose we shall, on the one hand, facilitate your emigration. On the other hand, we will exclude the Jews from all our schools and render their lives in Russia impossible."



## A SANITARY EXPERIMENT.

STATEMENT BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Legislative Council Chamber, H. E. the Governor met the members of the Sanitary Board for the purpose of submitting a statement as to the results of the recent administration of the experimental blocks of houses in Second and Third Streets. Those present were:—Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer; Hon. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works; Dr. W. W. Pearce, Acting Medical Registrar-General; Mr. C. McI. Messer, Acting Registrar-General; Captain F. W. Lyons, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police; Colonel Webb, R.A.M.C.; Mr. B. A. Havett, Mr. Fung Wa Chan, Mr. Lan Chu Pak, and Mr. Runjahn. The Hon. F. H. May, Colonial Secretary, also attended.

Addressing the meeting, His Excellency said he had deferred it until he had first prepared a memorandum which these present had received giving an account of the experiment that, with the permission of the Sanitary Board he entered upon. That experiment, he assumed, had not been undertaken from mere curiosity, but from an anxious desire to investigate into this scourge of plague, whose annual recurrence carried away so many valuable lives and inflicted such injury upon the business of the Colony. He ventured to enter upon that experiment because he felt that as a layman he might dare to attempt that from which professional men would probably shrink. For over ten years now plague had swept over the Colony annually, like a typhoon, sweeping away thousands in its path, and before its ravages sanitary precautions and medical science had alike been ineffectual. As regarded the memorandum, His Excellency proceeded, he might therein have said something that perhaps some of these present thought would have been better left unsaid, but he was of opinion in framing it that it would be better both for the public and for them that nothing should be omitted which might render more complete or effective any arrangements made for carrying on the business of fighting this epidemic in the future. To begin with, he was quite satisfied that no sanitary arrangements which could be made would ever be efficiently or economically carried out until the co-operation of the people had been secured. Here, as elsewhere, it had been the habit to say that this co-operation of the people was not possible—that it could not be attained. The speaker had been intimately associated with the government of all sorts and conditions of men, from his own mercantile countrymen to the Esquimaux of the Far North of Labrador, the negro of the West Indies, and now the representatives here of the Chinese race, whose civilization had existed for thousands of years longer than ours; and he found that if the people were only approached in a proper spirit, they could be induced to follow the course marked out for them. Human nature was very much the same, in the East as in the West. As Shylock said:—"If you prick me, will I not bleed; if you tickle me, will I not laugh; if you hurt me, will I not cry; if you wrong me, will I not revenge?" In Labrador, the named Esquimaux had been taken possession of by sympathetic action; the Moravian Mission established there had by its exertions transformed these nomadic Esquimaux, who possessed among themselves no elements of higher feeling, into a respectable, law-abiding, trading community. Whilst in the West Indies, continued His Excellency, he remembered that a great scare of cholera occurred in the Bahamas. There all the water was procured from surface wells, which were very dirty. The general idea was that the position was desperate, because the islands were inhabited by a primitive population of negroes. His Excellency got those people together, and asked them to do something for themselves. He explained to them where the danger was and told them what to do—to get their wells cleaned and keep them clean. Arrangements to that end were carried out; the wells were cleaned and made perfectly safe, and cholera ceased to exist. In Jamaica, as in most places, the negroes were very improvident; their farming was conducted on very primitive lines, and they had no idea of progress. The negroes were got together, an agricultural society, with small branches, was established, leading local men gave their assistance, and trained men were secured to teach the negroes what they ought to do. Now that agricultural society at Jamaica was the most flourishing institution in the island, the people were improving their methods, and the island was becoming more and more prosperous. In Hongkong, His Excellency said, they had been faced with the same conditions; they were faced with a great difficulty, but they entered upon their task with the determination to leave nothing undone that money could accomplish in the effort to try to reduce the ravages that plague was responsible for. That the Colony had not been skimped in the matter of sanitation would be realized when it was stated that in 1897 the expenditure on sanitation was about \$96,000; in 1898, in round numbers, it was \$105,000; and the estimated expenditure for next year was \$481,000. Nobody, therefore, could say that money had been spared or denied on sanitation in Hongkong, but so far as concerned this particular disease, plague, we were just where we were in 1897. The people, however, were now more inclined to extend their help, but there still existed a doubt, a suspicion, a distrust of authority that was not confined to the Chinese alone, but was really found in certain classes in all countries. It was His Excellency's experience in other countries that if the people were approached in the proper spirit and trusted a little way

they would respond, and if the gentlemen present read the memorandum placed before them they would find that in that small area in the Western district handed over to His Excellency, an area picked out as being amongst the worst in the Colony, and inhabited by a very poor class of Chinese, the people did respond, and responded most satisfactorily. He had no hesitation in saying, went on His Excellency, that the co-operation and activity of the *kaifongs* were worthy of any people of their class in any country. It behoved them, it behoved the members of the Sanitary Board as the people in whose hands the carrying out of sanitary measures lay, and it behoved him, who could not divert himself of the responsibility that rested upon the shoulders of every Governor, to look closely after the welfare of the community, to see how far in this coming year they could be in a position to forestall the disease that, as sure as the sun would rise on the morrow, would be upon us next spring. God grant that it might not be so, but he was afraid, His Excellency said, that it would be so. Sections 22 and 23 of the memorandum showed in how many ways plague had been disseminated, and the point that was in his mind—groping in the dark, as he supposed most of our savants were—was that probably it was propagated by insects to a very great extent; and if that was so then to his mind the insects to attack in dealing with the prevention of plague were the insects in the house—the bed-bug and the flea. They were going to spend next year \$30,000 on disinfectants and \$30,000 on coals fire. If they could establish tanks for boiling the furniture—the bed-boards—as they had done in the district of which he spoke, and as Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Pearce knew, if they could give the people an opportunity of themselves boiling that primitive furniture, it would be money well expended; and it was a question worth considering whether some of the money that was going to be put into limewashing would not be better expended by providing tanks and boiling water. What they had to aim at was efficiency and economy. They would find from the last report of Dr. Huxley—for whose co-operation he was very grateful all through in this matter—that these bugs in which plague had been found lived in a 3 or 4 per cent. Jays fluid, when totally immersed, for about 15 minutes; and even in the strongest solution for about 50 seconds. In that case they would have to consider whether the process of disinfection by an ordinary coals fire with a solution of Jays fluid, which might or might not be of that strength, of that furniture, would be so effective as if they got the people themselves to do it and dip the furniture into boiling water. Of course it was a simple matter. There was nothing heroic about it, but it might save money and lives—certainly the former. It was a question also whether the limewashing of a room not open to sunlight and without a fireplace and leaving the walls in a wet condition. He thanked them for the opportunity they had given him of carrying out this experiment. He had already expressed his gratitude to Mr. Fung Wa Chan for the assistance he had afforded him. Then he knew they had been considering the question of local hospitals. Now, the local hospital that he established in Third Street was a very primitive affair, but there was no doubt in his own mind that if local hospitals were established and properly looked after—because he did not pretend to say that this hospital was properly looked after—with all the appliances of a local hospital and all the attendance that the patients required and were able to take—if a few local hospitals were established he hoped, and believed, that they would reduce the disinclination of the people to go to Kennedytown, which, they must remember, had a very ominous name for the ordinary Chinese; and if they could only spread the system of *kaifongs* or street committees they might get from them the same hearty assistance that he gratefully acknowledged he got from the committees of the western district. They would find in the return what was perhaps the only real, trustworthy census that had ever been taken here: every man, woman and child living in every one of those 614 houses appeared in the census; and they had to remember that that had not been done by him or by Inspector Gidley, who had worked for him, but the *kaifongs* worked it out themselves and presented it to them. It showed in the first place what he thought they had not known before—the real proportion of people living in that district and the prevalence of overcrowding. Still the point of view of public health. Still, considering all the sanitary matters they must not forget that the ultimate result of the new Ordinance must be to double the rent of every floor. He thought he was right in saying that a house which built under the old Ordinance would cost \$2,000 would now cost \$2,500. It would cost 25 per cent. more to build and it would accommodate only three-fifths of the inhabitants. The effect of the new law therefore would be to very largely increase the expenses of house rent to the poor people of the town and increase also the expenses of labour, for labour would bear all the increased expenses in the future. Therefore in carrying out sanitary measures it behoved them for the sake of the people who had to pay the piper to try to obtain co-operation that would give them the same or better results with the saving of a great deal of money. That could only be done by approaching those people with sympathy, and he was sure it would always meet with a response from them, and he saw no reason why it should not be tried. They had a neoclassical in that district, and they might possibly try it in that district. He commended it to them, and again he thanked them for having given him the opportunity of trying this, one of the most interesting experiences he had ever had in his life.

Hon. Dr. Atkinson said that consideration of the question of establishing tanks all over the City was deferred until the present meeting had been held, but it would be entered into seriously at the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Thursday, and the result of the discussion would be communicated to the Government at the earliest moment. Personally, Dr. Atkinson thought the establishment of tanks all over the Colony was rather too big an order almost to commence at once, and he suggested that probably a better scheme would be to introduce it slowly, and in the first instance, to try to get employers of labour—the cotton mills, and so on—to establish tanks of the kind mentioned for their workmen, because, since they had been so useful in the experimental block, and, as they knew, in the coolies' premises of the Godown Company at Kowloon, if they could persuade Jardine's to establish something of the sort at East Point, and very probably the Dock Company and other large employers of labour, it might do something to attain the object in view. As it was the intention of the Government, Dr. Atkinson took it, to build permanent bath-houses all over the Colony, the tanks might be introduced in connection with these bath-houses. Regarding the cost of the undertaking, the monthly upkeep of the tanks used on the experimental block in the west end for three months was \$320 and the initial cost practically \$2,000, and he estimated that the cost of establishing tanks all over the Colony would be something like \$54,000 and the monthly upkeep \$9,000. Although cleanliness was a virtue to be encouraged, personally the speaker thought that disinfection was a more important thing in dealing with plague, and he also thought it did not necessarily follow that because bugs were found in a plague house they disseminated the disease; naturally, if a bug bit a man suffering from the disease, the insect would be expected to become infected. It was not, however, the question whether the bug carried the disease from the end of one epidemic to the commencement of another; he was much interested in His Excellency's experiment and its results. Dr. Atkinson concluded, and he was sure the Sanitary Board would do all it could to further his wishes in the matter.

His Excellency said he did not claim any originality for the idea regarding tanks; he took that idea from an examination of tanks in use by the Godown Company in Kowloon. They were all aware that there was a fairly large house in the Colony that had not had its business interrupted by the loss of coolies from plague. Two years ago the Godown Company established these tanks, and they had not lost a man since. The experiment having already been made by the Godown Company, His Excellency trusted that the influence brought to bear upon other large houses by the Sanitary Board would induce them to follow the admirable example set by the Godown Company in Kowloon.

This was all the business, and the meeting concluded.

## FIRE ON THE "INDRAWADI" AT SINGAPORE.

In Singapore Harbour on the 18th inst. the British steamer *Indrawadi* of the Indra Line hoisted the signal that she was on fire, and the agents at once communicated with the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., who sent the tugs *Sunda* and *Bangkok* to the assistance of the burning vessel. The fire, which occurred in the larger of the two after-holds, was first discovered by the second officer. The vessel was working cargo at this hold on the previous day, and as she was to leave for New York on the 18th the hatch was put on and securely fastened for the voyage. By a mistake, however, the cargo-slugs were left in the hold, and as these were needed this morning to work a small quantity of cargo to be put in the fore-hold, the hatch was taken off and the second officer, Mr. Scott, went down into the hold with a quarter-master to obtain them. While in the hold Mr. Scott discovered a small wispy of smoke issuing from behind some bales, and further examination proved that the smoke was coming from the very bottom of the hold. Efforts were made to locate the fire and extinguish it, but these were of no avail. The hatch was then put on again and securely battened down, but before long the gases generated blew off the hatch, the force of the explosion sending it over the side, or otherwise some of the crew might have been seriously hurt. The second officer as it was a narrow escape, as he had only just stepped off the hatch a minute or two before it was blown away. By this time the tugs *Sunda* and *Bangkok* had arrived and hose were got to work from these vessels on to the burning cargo. They were only sufficient, however, to keep the fire under control till about 11.30, when it broke out again and volumes of stifling smoke poured from the hold, driving back the officers and crew of the steamer, who were working strenuously to extinguish the fire. It was then decided to swamp the hold, and seven jets were got to work, the pumps on the tugs working at full power. This fortunately subdued the fire, though the quantity of water pumped into the vessel gave her a heavy and dangerous list to starboard. The origin of the fire is not known, says the *Free Press*, but as the hold, where it occurred was full of tea, gutta-percha, and kapok it probably broke out amongst the latter, through a match being carelessly dropped by one of the cargo-coolies. The vessel was to be taken to Tanjong Pagar, where the damaged cargo, which is said to be fully insured, was to be removed.

The *Indrawadi* arrived at Singapore from Yokohama on the 22nd, having called at Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, and Manila. Her owners are T. B. Hayden, of Liverpool, and she is quite a new ship, having been built only last year at Whiteinch on the Clyde. The *Indrawadi* is a vessel of 3,389 tons gross, and is commanded by Captain Conby.

## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 25th August.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR, SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

LAND COURT APPEAL CASES.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Henry S. Berkeley, with Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor), appeared in support of an application for leave to appeal to the Full Court against two decisions of the Land Court. The Attorney-General said the first case was that in which Lam Tsung Fuk and Lam Tak Luk claimed a tract of foreshore and seabed extending from the old boundary of British Kowloon for a distance of 12 miles in front of Kowloon City and the village of Chinwan and completely blocking the access to the sea over that distance. In support of their claim the claimants produced a deed and certain receipts for payment of fishing taxes. The Land Court allowed the claim for an area of 40.59 acres. The allowance of the claim was referred to the Governor in due course and certain negotiations took place between the claimants and the Government with reference to the granting of a title. No terms were agreed upon. No title had been granted and in February last the Governor decided that it was inexpedient, having regard to the public interests of the Colony, to grant a title. Then the matter was referred back to the Land Court to decide what compensation was to be paid. Counsel was consulted, and an appeal advised against the decision of the Land Court. Claimants stated the total value of the land to be \$488,227. They paid for their right \$100 and claimed absolute ownership in perpetuity. It appeared that the deed upon which they relied was a transfer of the beach, paying fishing taxes only, and that no rent strictly so-called was included. He was informed by the British Consul at Canton that such deed referred only to the right of fishing and did not carry with it a claim to the land, and he was also informed that this deed was a forgery, in the Consul's opinion. What they claimed and what the Land Court allowed was property in certain sandbanks along the sea-beach in front of Kowloon City and Chinwan valued at \$35,000, and in the judgment of the Land Court it was stated that the root of the title was a red fishing deed supported by tax receipts. In their claim the claimants did not ask for any fishing right. His Lordship remarked that they paid \$100 for it, then said it was worth \$25,000, and when the Government wanted to pay compensation for it they said it was worth \$488,000? He did not know how they worked out these transformations. He noticed that the land tax formerly paid to the Chinese Government for their right was equal to \$1.50. From that it appeared *prima facie* that the claimants had no more than the fishing rights along these banks.

The Attorney-General agreed that there was no other construction to be put upon the deed. Then they said this deed was a forgery. In the matter of law they would bring expert evidence to prove that a deed of that kind could confer fishing rights but no right to sell. They had also expert evidence to the effect that it was not competent according to Chinese law and customs for any private individual to sell land covered by water, so that the deed purported to do that which the parties had no power to do. They desired the Supreme Court to hear the case *de novo*. Their contention was that the deed did not confer ownership.

His Lordship granted the Attorney-General leave to appeal to the Full Court on law and fact and stayed proceedings arising directly or indirectly out of the decision of the Land Court for three months unless the appeal could be brought on earlier.

The Attorney-General said they also desired leave to appeal against the decision of the Land Court in a case in which Ho Lap Hun's claim to 621 mow of land extending from Lyeann to Kowloon City for about 23 miles along the shore was allowed. The claimant claimed absolute ownership of the land as having been acquired from the Chinese Government in 1891, through the San On magistrate, at an annual land tax of \$5, and he valued the land at \$50,000. Assuming that the land was leased by authority the lease applied only to the fishing rights and the erection of such buildings as were necessary for fish-curing and did not grant to the lessee anything like absolute ownership. A certain official dispatch which the claimant also produced in support of his claim merely referred to an event which might occur in a possible contingency which had never arisen, namely, the possible reclamation of certain fields and sea-bed, and it did not form any part of the title. He also produced a map, but there was no evidence as to its authenticity or its accuracy. They contended that the claimant had wilfully misrepresented his rights before the Land Court and the Land Court had blindly accepted his misrepresentation.

His Lordship granted leave to appeal in this case also.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The E. & A. steamer *Eastern* left Manila yesterday afternoon, and may be expected here at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

The Indo-China steamer *Kamsung*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port yesterday p.m.

The silk of the C.P.R. steamer *Tartar*, from Hongkong 22nd July, arrived in New York on the 23rd August.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC

PLATES, PAPERS AND CHEMICALS

EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN

A. CHEE &amp; CO.,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

[38]

## POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, 25th August.

BEFORE MR. T. SHERCOMBE SMITH (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

FATAL COLLAPSE ENQUIRY.

An enquiry was opened into the circumstances attending the collapse of house No. 1, Mui Kwai Lane, West Point, on the 19th inst., when one native workman was killed and another severely injured.

Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor (Messrs. Deacon & Hastings) said he appeared for the architect, Mr. Danby; the architect's assistant, Mr. Thomas, the overseer, Mr. Haughton; the contractors, Chan U Shan and Cheung Yi; the foreman superintending the pulling-down operations, Chua Fan Tin; and a bricklayer employed on the work, Chun Hop Ki.

His Worship doubted the right of a solicitor to appear on behalf of parties at a coroner's enquiry, and asked Mr. Looker to quote a precedent.

Mr. Looker referred his Worship to the precedent created in the case of similar enquiries held last year, in which solicitors were given permission to appear on behalf of parties concerned—persons who were called as witnesses and who might have been committed for trial by reason of the verdict of the jury. He also submitted that that was not a coroner's court in which his Worship was sitting as a coroner, but a Court in which he was sitting as a magistrate. The authority for that statement was Ordinance 17 of 1888, which abolished the office of coroner and provided that the duties thereof shall be discharged by the magistrate. Mr. Looker submitted that solicitors or counsel, to apply the general name, had the right of audience before any magistrate on behalf of any persons concerned, who, as a result of the proceedings, might be committed for trial. The effect of the Ordinance was to take away all the functions of coroner, as coroner, and to enact that such enquiries should be heard by his Worship as a magistrate in the same way as a charge of a criminal nature was heard.

His Worship said he did not feel himself bound by the precedent of similar enquiries. He was sitting as a magistrate discharging the duties of coroner—a sort of magisterial coroner. He was not conducting a magisterial enquiry, but holding a preliminary investigation into the death of a person, and as doing so it seemed to him that he was acting as a coroner and not as a magistrate enquiring into a criminal matter. The argument that the effect of the Ordinance quoted by Mr. Looker was to take away all the functions of coroner was one in which his Worship said he could not assent, and he did not think that in the present case he could allow anyone to appear for anybody. If the case showed any unexpected developments it would be different, but at present he did not require any assistance.

Mr. Looker suggested that his clients might not appear as witnesses without being subpoenaed. His Worship gave instructions for subpoenas to be issued at once.

Evidence was then called, Mr. H. P. Tooker, executive engineer, Public Works Department, being the first witness. He attributed the collapse to the fact that the top portion of the western wall, the part that first collapsed, was badly built and left without support after half of the roof had been removed.

Medical and other evidence followed, and the enquiry was adjourned.

## "CAPTAIN" BROWN SENT TO PRISON.

Henry Ansell Brown—"Captain" Brown, as he calls himself—was sentenced to three months' hard labour for failing to return to the house of detention on 29th May last. He was brought up on Saturday, it will be remembered, and told the magistrate that he had enough money to take him to Singapore, whether he intended sailing as a third-class passenger on Tuesday (yesterday). But he had no money worth speaking of and people whom he mentioned to the police as being ready and willing to ship him to Singapore at their expense denied all intention of doing any such thing when enquiries were made of them.

In the circumstances his Worship felt justified in passing sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## ALLEGED THEFT OF REGISTERED LETTER.

Chung Yui Lun (20), a clerk in the General Post Office, was remanded till the 1st prox. on a charge of stealing a registered letter from the Post Office addressed to a person residing in Canton.

## THEFT OF SUGAR.

For being concerned in the stealing of 250 lbs. of white sugar, value \$18, in transit by cargo boat from the Kowloon Godowns to a long on the Victoria side of the harbour, To Lok, owner of the cargo boat, was sentenced to three months' hard labour. The sugar was found covered by canvas in the forehold of the cargo boat, the *Jukin* on which were suspected of having placed it there. All of them deserted however, when the theft was discovered, and only the woman was arrested.

BEWARE OF THE party offering imitations of Macniven & Cameron's Pens. "They come as a boon and a blessing to men." The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen. Sold at all Stations.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD., Waverley Works, Edinburgh. [12945-3]

TRADE MARK

TELEPHONE No. 13.

THE CREAM OF SCOTCH WHISKIES

"KING EDWARD VII."

EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

AT \$22.00 PER DOZEN.

"KING EDWARD VII."

LIQUEUR.

AT \$16.50 PER DOZEN.

"CLUB"

OUR STANDARD BLEND

AT \$12.00 PER DOZEN.

H. PRICE &amp; CO.

WINE MERCHANTS.

-2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL-141

## BLOOD HUMOURS

Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Hair Humours,

Whether Simple Scrofulous or Hereditary

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills.

Complete Treatment for All Kinds of Humours.

In the treatment of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy and scrofulous humours of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even the most obstinate and chronic constitutional humours, such as bad blood, scrofula, inherited and contagious humours, with loss of hair, glandular swellings, ulcers, patches in the throat and mouth, sore eyes, copper-colored blotches, as well as boils, carbuncles, scurvy, skin, ulcers and sores arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood, yield to the Cuticura Treatment, when all other remedies fail.

And greater still, if possible, is the wonderful record of cures of torturing, disfiguring humours among infants and children. The suffering which Cuticura Remedies have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and blood. Infants and birth humours, milk crust, scalded head, eczema, rashes and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently and economically cured when all other remedies fail. Suitable for children, and even the best physicians, fail.

Cuticura Remedies, liquid and in the form of Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Pills, sold throughout the world. Agents: London, 2, Abchurch Lane; New York, 14, N. 4th St.; San Francisco, 11, Market St.; Hong Kong, 2, Queen's Road Central.

[2312-4]

CARMICHAEL & CLAWKE, CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS. SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS. REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG. A.R.C. Code, 4th Edition. A.I. Code.

Telephones: Standard Code. TELEPHONE, 232. Hongkong, 26th June, 1903. [177]

ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA

SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &amp;c.

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE CHINA DIRECTORY AND

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST

FOR 1903.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL ISSUE.







HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY  
BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
The only office in China having European  
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.  
Every Household Requisite. Depot for  
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories,  
175, Queen's Road Central.

CHEONG LEE & CO., Furniture Store.  
Established over 20 years. Importers and  
Exporters, Teakwood Furniture, Black-  
wood, Jewellery, &c., highest grade,  
best and cheapest. 5, Queen's Road  
Central.

## JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 49  
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also  
at Shanghai, Manzanilla, Paris and Hilo

## PHOTOGRAPHERS

M. MUMEY, JAPANESE ARTIST.  
Bromide and Cyanotype Enlargements and  
also colouring. Photos and relief Photos.  
Views of China and Japan. Works  
done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's  
Road Central.

## PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
Proofs read by Englishmen.

## STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Provision  
and Coal Merchants, 8, Agents for  
Hartmann Rohrer's Genuine Com-  
position Red Head Brand.

BISMARCK & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,  
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-  
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to  
Vessels in the Harbour

KWONG SANG & CO.,  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,  
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers,  
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,  
144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND,  
25 and 27, Connaught Road, Praya Central.  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Biggers,  
Commission Agents and General  
Storekeepers; Sole Agents for  
Shipowners' Composition ("Grey-  
hound Brand") and Blundell's  
Spence & Co's Composition

## WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,  
14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of  
Watches and Clocks by competent  
European experts at moderate rates

## PUBLIC COMPANY

HUMPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN  
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING OF HUMPHREY'S ESTATE  
AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,  
will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES,  
Nos. 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Victoria  
HONGKONG, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of  
OCTOBER, 1903, at Noon, when the  
Subjected Resolutions will be proposed, viz.:-

1. "That the Capital of the Company be  
increased from \$1,000,000 (divided into  
100,000 shares of \$10 each) to \$1,500,000  
(divided into 150,000 shares of \$10  
each) by the creation of 50,000 new  
shares of \$10 each to be offered and if  
accepted to be allotted to the present  
shareholders of the Company at par in  
the ratio and proportion of one new  
share for every two old shares in the  
Company held by the respective  
shareholders thereof, the amount  
payable on each of such new shares  
respectively to be paid at such time or  
times and in such manner as the  
Company by its General Managers may  
hereafter determine."

2. "That Article No. 22 of the Articles of  
Association of the Company be  
cancelled and the following Article  
substituted therefor:-

"The remuneration of the General  
Managers shall be \$1,000 per annum  
(which shall cover office rent but not  
salaries of Secretary and other  
employees) and a commission of 5  
per cent. of the net profits of the  
Company for each year that such  
profits amount to 7 per cent. of the  
Capital of the Company."

Should the above Resolutions be duly passed  
they will be submitted for confirmation at  
Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary  
General Meeting which will be subsequently  
convened."

Dated this 25th day of July, 1903.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON,  
General Managers. [2275]

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from  
the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that  
GUN PRACTICE at a target will be carried  
out from Stonecutter's Island on SEPTEMBER  
2nd, 1903, commencing at about 7 A.M.  
and ending at about 9 A.M. if the range is clear.  
By Command,  
F. H. MAY,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1903. [2276]

## NOTICE.

A MEETING of HIS MAJESTY'S  
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE will be  
held in the JUSTICES' ROOM, at the  
Magistrate's at 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the  
1st day of SEPTEMBER, 1903, for the  
purpose of considering the following applica-  
tion:-

From one LOUIS COMAR for a  
Publican's Licence to sell and retail  
intoxicating Liquors on the premises  
situated at No. 61, Des Voeux Road  
Central, under the sign of "The  
Main Hotel."

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,  
Police Magistrate.

Magistrate's Office,  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1903. [2277]

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

V. C.

A CHRONICLE OF CASTLE BARFIELD  
AND THE CRIMEA.BY  
DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY

(Author of "Joseph's Coat," "Rainbow Gold,"  
"Aunt Rachel," "Despair's Last Journey," &c.)

## CHAPTER XII.

In the pale spring sunlight where they sat,  
there came a wholly incongruous figure. It was  
clad in black broadcloth, and black kid gloves,  
and there was a black shilling silk hat on the  
top of it; and in one of the black kid gloved  
hands was balanced a black silk umbrella. The  
figure was that of John Jervase, and he was  
walking amidst the tombs of Scotland with about  
as much visible emotion as he would have shown  
if he had been on his daily walk to the Stock  
Exchange in Stevenson Place, Birmingham.

"They told me at the hospital as you'd got  
leave for a bit of a walk. Polly, and one of the  
chaps said it was likely I should find you here.  
You're better, ain't you? There's a little bit of  
colour in your face this morning."

He was altogether gay and friendly, and his  
voice and manner alike were cheerful, but he  
fell into a ludicrous contortion as he turned to  
find Major de Blaquiere seated between two  
turbaned tombs at his left hand.

"I say, sergeant," said the Major, with his  
University drawl, "I wish you'd go away for  
half a minute, and leave me to talk things over  
with your Governor."

"As you like," said Polson, and hobbled away  
towards the south end of the cemetery, where the  
lay lay gleaming that mild morning, and  
French and English troops were leading men  
who were as broken as he himself had been  
a month ago.

"I suppose," said de Blaquiere, scratching  
lines on the ground before him with one of his  
crutches, "that you're one of the best of the  
borders that one could find on the face of the  
earth, and I have the best sort of a good mind  
to get you into trouble. I suppose you know  
that?"

"Very well," said John Jervase. "If you  
won't get me into any sort of trouble that you'll  
leave my boy outside, you're welcome."

"Yes," said the Major, "that's where you  
come in. You go and rob your neighbor for a  
matter of about twenty years, and when I drop  
into his property you go on robbing me, and  
then because your son's a good chap, a man, as  
he is, and I have the best sort of a good mind  
to get you into trouble. I suppose you know  
that?"

John Jervase had seated himself at the oppo-  
site side of the cemetery path, and was busy  
in the making of hieroglyphics with the point of  
his newly folded silk umbrella, as Major de  
Blaquiere was with the point of his crutch.

"Hit me," he said, "without hitting the boy  
and you're welcome."

Major de Blaquiere scored the wet gravel  
with the crutch, looking frowningly down upon  
the ground, and Jervase scored the earth on his  
side with the neat brass ferrule.

"I don't quite see what I am to do with you,"  
said the Major. "It isn't the boy's fault that he  
has a rotten father, is it?"

"Now you look here," said John Jervase,  
heavily and sadly. "I've had pretty nearly two  
years to think this thing over. I've done  
wrong, and I own up to it. There's my boy,  
Polly, as is commended for the Victoria Cross  
by Sir Colin Campbell, and I told you, as if  
you'd been his very born brother I've been  
sitting by his bed for more than a month past,  
and if I'm not a Dutchman he hates you like  
poison. He'd only got to leave you there and  
everything would have been at an end and better  
for all of us. But what on earth he fetched you out for, I  
don't know. If you think, Major, that I'm  
peeping for myself, you're the most mistaken  
man in the whole wide world. If you can find  
a way of hitting old Jack Jervase without hit-  
ting the boy, find it and do it. But ever since  
I've heard about you, folks have told me that  
you're a gentleman going to take it out of a chap  
who has nearly died for him, when he had every  
right to leave him alone, and when it was the  
biggest kind of blunder to rescue him. I'm no  
judge of what a gentleman ought to be."

Major de Blaquiere moved the point of the  
crutch to and fro on the moist gravel, and made  
his hieroglyphics in the soil without response  
for a minute or two. But at last he said, in his  
Cambridge drawl:

"You're an illimitable old bounder, but  
you're rather a clever old bounder, when all is  
said and done, and I suppose I shall have to let  
you go."

"Major de Blaquiere," said Jervase, "if  
ever there was a man mistaken in this world,  
you're a mistaken man. I don't want your  
fist, and I don't want your pardon. I've  
had two years to think this over in. I've been  
without my lad all the time, and 've come out  
here to find him broke and wandering in his  
mind. I've sat down between your bed and his,  
and I've heard him in his wandering say how  
he hated you, and I've heard you say how you  
hated him. And now I tell you, fair and square,  
find a way of hitting me that won't hit the lad,  
and I'll take anything that you can do to me."

"There isn't any way," said de Blaquiere.  
"I'm not a doctor, and I've got to believe that men  
are like their fathers. Personally I'm not going  
to believe it. And I shall be obliged to you if  
you will go and send back a lad who's about as  
much like you as you're like the Apostle Paul.  
Now—vanish! and behave like an honest fellow  
for once in your life for the sake of an honest  
son."

John Jervase rose. "It's all very well," he  
said, "for you to talk. You're never been poor  
and ambitious and hard run, and you don't  
know what temptation can amount to. You've  
got your money back again to the last penny.  
It's in Stubb's hands, and I've stood the racket.  
And if the father did you a bad turn, the son  
has done you a good one."

"Will you kindly go away, Mr. Jervase?"  
said the Major.

"Yes," said Jervase. "I'll go away. But  
since I'm here, I'm going to ask you one ques-  
tion. Are you going to hit the boy through  
me?"

"Will you oblige me," said Major de Bla-  
quiere, "by going to the devil?"

"Are you going?" said John Jervase, "to  
make a scandal of this business when you get  
home again? I've paid your lawyer to the last  
farthing. My cousin's hooked it with pretty  
near a quarter of a million sterling, and given  
out to Venezuela. And if I hadn't struck out  
a pretty fat thing in the way of a contract for  
kings and horses, I should have been pretty well a bank-  
rupt. But I found the money, and you're as  
well off as you would have been if old General  
Airey had never heard my name."

"That is good news to a poor man," said de  
Blaquiere. "And now, my dear sir, will you  
oblige me by going to the devil?"

"Are you going to make a scandal about  
this business when we get home again?" Jervase  
asked.

"No, you purlind clown," said Major de  
Blaquiere, rising and fitting his crutches to his

arms-pits. "I am not. You have about as much  
notion of what a man is bound to do under these  
conditions as an ox would have. Please do as I  
have asked you, and leave me, and send the boy  
along. I don't think that he will leave me same  
as I suppose," said Jervase, "that from your  
point of view I've been a bad sort of a lot?"

"I suppose you have," said Major de Bla-  
quiere.

"But Polly never knew about it, and you've  
never had any sort of a right to look down on  
him. Old Sir Ferdinand was the first of your  
crowd as ever climbed to the top of the tree, and  
I can remember him when he was no better off  
than I am."

"I do not think," said Major de Blaquiere,  
"that I have ever encountered so pestiferous a  
stupidity. Will you go?"

"The tension of the curious interview was  
relieved, for Polson, who had slowly passed the  
circular path which ran round the cemetery,  
came limping back again, dinting the wet gravel  
with the crutch-headed stick and leaning on it  
like a man who had achieved a forced march of  
many miles."

"That's the chap," said John Jervase, "as  
fetched you out from under fire."

"I have a right," said Major de Blaquiere,  
"to be as well aware of that fact as you are,  
Mr. Jervase. Sergeant, I've been mistaken  
about you all along. If you mind—" he paused,  
and there was a break in the aristocratic drawl  
he had so long affected that he had grown to be  
a trick of second nature with him. "If you mind  
sitting hands, sergeant?"

Polson Jervase reached out the hand which  
was not engaged with the stick, and it happened  
to be the left hand, sergeant, said the  
Major.

"My dear fellow," said Polson, "it's the  
nearest to the heart."

And de Blaquiere took it with a glint of  
moisture in his eyes.

"You ain't done that to me Polly," said  
Jervase. "It's pretty near two years since  
you've done that to me. Any ever going to  
shake hands with me again?"

Major de Blaquiere fitted his crutches to his  
shoulders, and stumped away, leaving father  
and son together.

"There's nobody seems to understand me,  
Polly," said the elder. "I ran my risk of get-  
ting into quod along with your Uncle James,  
and for a man who's been brought up respect-  
able, that ought to count for something. I've  
owned up to everything, and I've paid for  
everything, and I'm a solid man in my mind."

Ain't you going to shake hands with me again?  
father, Polly? I followed you out to the Gym a,  
and I don't know where you was a-lyin', wounded,  
and I've missed you from the minute I found  
you up till now. Shake hands, Polly."

Father and son shook hands with as very  
great goodwill, if the truth must be told, on the  
side of the younger: for Polson had set to  
learn a lesson or two and had not caught the  
art of forgiveness for the repentant sinner who  
was still prosperous. It is a great deal easier  
for almost anybody to forgive the criminal and who  
has fallen to hunger and tatters than it is to find  
an excuse for him when he goes in shining  
brocade and in lustrous silk a d'patent leather.

De Blaquiere went stumping along on his  
crutches in the weak spring sunshine, and Pol-  
son and his father, by mere chance, were look-  
ing after him when he paused at the corner of  
the one important monument in the grounds,  
and raised his forage cap to some person as yet  
unknown.

There is a sort of legend often taught in  
verse and fiction to the effect that no one can  
love can be near another without the presence  
being felt. But Polson had turned away when  
his father laid a hand upon his sleeve, and asked  
him, "Don't you see who that is Polly?" And  
he had, turning, saw the goddess of his dreams.

I was Irene, and he recognised her face almost  
without surprise, for it flashed upon him in-  
stantly that her voice had sounded through all  
his favored dreams since he had first laid his  
head up in the clean, sweet-smelling hospital  
pillow. The girl was dressed in black, and her  
slight figure looked the slightest for his garb.  
She came forward with a smile in her eyes, and  
with a quickened step.

"I kept my promise," said Jervase to the  
elder, "and I haven't spoke a word." And  
with that he exhibited a fact he had not shown  
before, and walked smartly away, leaving the  
boy and girl together.

"I have wanted to see you," she said simply.  
"but I have kept away until I could be  
sure of bringing you good news. You know  
that my father is here?"

"I saw him on Lord Raglan's staff at the  
Alma," said Polson, "and I have heard about  
him since from time to time."

De Blaquiere was hobbling away on his  
crutches towards the hospital, and by this time  
was barely visible. Jervase in his black broad-  
cloth and his gait which he had polished in the  
rear, and there was not another soul in sight.

"I knew you, dear," said Polson. "I have had  
your voice and head about me for a month past."

"I came out with my father," said Polson.  
"more than a year ago. And I've been waiting  
some sort of work to do and when he's fighting  
he was a soldier to be stiff and I was  
left behind. So I turned to the hospital and I  
have been at work here for a year and more."

He forgot his woe, and stood upright with  
the crutch stick in one hand and held out both  
arms to her.

"I haven't the least little bit of a right, my  
dear," he said, but he laughed tenderly and  
ran to the offered shelter. All around were  
the tired, faded, and memorials of the dead,  
and the very last this one bit of youth and  
love in the middle of that record of a thousand  
tragedies.

"Have you heard the news?" she asked  
looking up at the worn young face with its  
late spring growth of silky hair.

"What news?" he asked.  
"The news about yourself," she answered.  
"News about myself?" said Polson. "What  
news is there about me?"

"You don't know?" cried Irene, recalling  
from him a little with clasped hands and spark-  
ling eyes. "It is going to be my good luck to  
tell you? You don't know any news about  
yourself?"

"I don't know any news about myself," he  
answered, "since I was bowled over on Christ-  
mas morning at Sevastopol. I haven't had a  
chance of hearing any. I've had your voice,  
and this dear little hand about me all the time.  
—I've known that."

"And you don't know?" she asked him,  
"you don't know what's waiting for you when  
you get back to England?"

A cloud fell upon him at the question. "I  
don't know," he answered. "I don't know  
what's waiting for me when I get back to  
England. But I do know that I'm a bit of a  
fool and a bit of a scoundrel to forget the reason  
why we said good-bye. I was so glad to see  
you again that it came natural to forget. And  
you'll forgive me sooner than I shall forgive  
myself."

"Wait one minute, Polson," said Irene.  
"Here is a letter from papa. It's as on as you  
can recover you are to be married. I hope, and  
the gem of the letter is—do you guess? Do  
you guess? You are recommended by the  
Commander-in-Chief for the Victoria Cross  
here it is." And she read, dancing on tiptoe.  
"Our young friend, Polson, has meritoriously  
distinguished himself, having rescued under  
heavy fire a wounded officer whose name I have  
not yet been able to discover. But the gallant  
action was seen by the Chief, who was there in  
person, and who has told me that he has seen  
nothing more splendid in the whole course of  
his career."

With that, she hid her face upon his breast  
again, and he folded his arms about her in a  
sort of stupor.

"I said good-bye, dear, long ago," he stam-  
mered haltingly. "I've no right to believe  
like this."

"Why?" she asked. "What can make any  
difference between us?"

He took her to his heart again at those fond  
words, and laid his lips upon her forehead. De  
Blaquiere's crutches had long since ceased to  
creak along the road towards the hospital, and  
Jervase's head and shoulders had gone out of sight.  
There was no human creature near, but far and  
far away overhead a lark was soaring and sing-  
ing. Many and many a pair of English lovers  
had heard the same song as the bird had hailed  
the rising of the setting sun, and both the young  
hearts beat to that native-sounding music which  
rang so far away from home. The lips came  
together, and there was music in their hearts.

"Take me back to the hospital, Polson," she  
said, disengaging herself from his arms. "I am  
on duty within a quarter of an hour."

She took a little watch from her girdle, and  
looked at it with a very.

"I have barely five minutes, and I have never  
failed a duty guard since I came. Is that the  
word, dear?" She took his arm suddenly, and  
walked along with him, he prodding at the wet  
gravel with his stick, and she half supporting  
him.

"Was that true?" she asked. "Did you  
know that I was going?"

"Did I know?" said Polson in a voice that  
was worth a hundred protestations to her ears.  
"I saw a thought," said Irene, "that I  
disliked Major de Blaquiere until a week or  
two ago; but whilst you were lying there ill  
and delirious, he behaved so kindly that I shall  
never forgive him. And he told me you  
won't mind, Polson, dear; you won't let any-  
thing I say worry you? He told me that  
the past was buried. That awful, awful night  
will never be a forgotten thing, but it has  
left nothing behind it. Your father has paid  
for anything and all that is not a word to be spoken  
by anybody, ever any more."

The lark sang in the thin sunlight as if he  
would break his very heart for joy, and the  
lovers walked on, arm in arm, slowly, arm in arm.

TO BE CONCLUDED.

CHEONG HING.  
GENERAL EXPORTERS.

DEALERS IN  
JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS,  
PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY  
WARES, EMBROIDERIES AND  
PONGE SILK.

Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate.  
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
(Opposite Messrs. G. J. GAFF & CO.).  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [2308]

MINART PERE & FILLS, REIMS  
Established 1719.  
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND  
SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality  
(Extra Dry Green Seal)  
LAURE, WEGENER & CO.,  
Reims, France.

HONGKONG, 18th May, 1903. [2305]

HIRAN WATER.  
THE QUEEN OF TASTE WATER.  
PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.  
Bottled in Japan by H. E. REYNOLD & CO.

BEWARE OF JAPANESE IMITATIONS.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [2306]

PURE FRESH WATER

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-  
BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply  
ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH  
WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and  
Boilers.  
—Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW,  
Manager,  
1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road.  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1903. [1703]

THE BEST  
THE OLDEST  
THE CHEAPEST  
BELT IN THE WORLD

GANDY'S  
"THE GANDY BELT,"  
ENGLAND.  
SOLE AGENTS:  
LUGGINS, EINHSMANN & CO.  
191-1 HONGKONG

"DARTING"  
LANOLINE

Natural Toilet Preparations.

The "Darting" brand  
is the only official  
"Lanoline" Preparation.

"DARTING" TOILET "LANOLINE" in small and  
large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth  
and protects delicate complexions from the effects  
of wind and sun.  
"DARTING" "LANOLINE" TOILET SOAP is un-  
equalled for cleansing and keeping the skin supple.  
It never irritates.  
Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

1855

## W.M. POWELL, LD.,

GENERAL DRAPERS, HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKERS, AND

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

28 &amp; 34, QUEEN'S ROAD.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE (FIRST FLOOR UPSTAIRS).

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,

23, QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

## W.M. POWELL, LD.

## GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM HAVANA A SHIPMENT OF FINE HAVANA CIGARS.			
	Net Weight per 1,000	Price	Per Box of 100
ROCK & CO'S AGUILA ORO—			
SELECTOS IMPERIALES	21 lbs.	Mex. \$12.50	25
REGALIA CONICA	14	16.00	50
ELIPUTANOS	4	8.00	50
HENRY CLAY			
REGALIA ESPECIAL	17	17.00	50
PURITANO FINOS	13	11.00	50
LA CORONA—REGALIA BRITANICA	15	16.50	50
LA INTIMIDAD—			
BOUQUETS ESPECIALES	12	6.00	25
NOBLEZA	13	8.50	25
J. S. MURIA'S PRINCES DE GILES	13	6.00	25







# OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD.

## AND

# CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LD.

## JOINT SERVICES.

### FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.

### MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	On 4th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 9th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	On 17th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAK LING"	On 23rd September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 1st October.	

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MARSHALLS, LONDON and	"NESTOR"	On 1st September.	
MARSHALLS, LONDON and	"KINTUCK"	On 15th September.	
MARSHALLS, LONDON and	"PINGSUEY"	On 22nd September.	
MARSHALLS, LONDON and	"GLAUCUS"	On 29th September.	
MARSHALLS, LONDON and	"AGAMEMNON"	On 13th October.	
MARSHALLS, LONDON and	"JASON"	On 20th October.	
MARSHALLS, LONDON and	"PAK LING"	On 27th October.	

**TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.**

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and other PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. The s.s. "TELEMACHUS" left Tacoma on the 9th inst., for Japan ports and Hongkong. For freight, apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.**

Hongkong, 25th August, 1903. [10-12]

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 25th August.	
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KUEH"	On 27th August.	
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KWEIYANG"	On 29th August.	
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 31st August.	
LOILO	"WUCHANG"	On 4th September.	
MANILA	"CHANGSHA"	On 8th September.	

The attention of Passengers is called to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.**

Hongkong, 25th August, 1903. [11]

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and BOMBAY	"NANKIN"	About 23th August	
LONDON, &c.	"VALETTA"	Noon, 29th August	
SHANGHAI	"BALAABAT"	About 29th August	
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	"BORNEO"	About 4th September	
(Passing through the Inland Sea)	"D. C. Gregor, R.N.R."	September	
LONDON and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO PORT SAID and MARSHALLS	"SUMATRA"	About 18th September	
	"W. Hayward, R.N.R."	September	

For further Particulars, apply to

L. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1903.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA MANILA LINE.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship	Captain	Tons	Sailing Date
"ROHILLA MARU"	F. P. Bishop	3369	Friday, 28th August, at Noon.
"ROSETTA MARU"	H. S. Smith	3376	Wednesday, 2nd September, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1903. K. NAKASHIMA, Manager. [178]

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSU, VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 26th August
TAMSU, VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"T. W. GROVES"	August
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIWIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 30th August
ANPING, VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"T. OGATA"	August
ANPING, VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"ANPING MARU"	FRIDAY, 28th August
	"I. Goro"	August
	"MAIZURU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 2nd September
	"K. A. KASHI"	September

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a daily qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveys, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water front premises at Yamai to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1903. T. ARIMA, Manager. [15]

FOR CHEMULPO, DALNY AND PORT ARTHUR. (Calling at SHANGHAI.)

**THE Steamship "SULLBERG."**

Captain Meyer, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office. [2356]

FOR NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK. (Calling at GENSAN.)

**THE Steamship "SAVOIA."**

Captain Deinat, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office. [2357]

**REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.**

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1903.

"MOGUL"	31st Aug.
"BRAEMAR"	10th Sep.
"SATSUMA"	23rd Sep.
"SHIMODA"	10th Oct.
"KURISTAN"	24th Oct.
"RICHMOND CASTLE"	4th Nov.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO. LD., Agents. [1125]

**AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

**STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).**

Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS, to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

The Company's Steamship

**"PERSIA."**

Captain Capellato, will be despatched at above on SATURDAY, the 10th September, P.M.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for Passengers, Electric Light and carries a D.ctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents, Princes' Buildings, Hongkong, 25th August, 1903. [13]

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.**

**HONGKONG—MANILA. REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE MONEY.**

SINGLE, \$20; RETURN, \$35.

STEAMERS. FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION. UNRIVALLED TABLE. DAILY QUALIFIED SURGEON CARRIED.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.**

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903. [1964]

**FOR CANTON.**

**THE now and fast Twin-Screw Steamer**

**"SAN CHEUNG."**

551 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for Canton at 8 P.M. on SUNDAY, 28th August, and THURSDAY, 4th September, and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 8 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.

First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Meals, \$1 each.

Cargo Freight very moderate.

J. REVUOX & CO., No. 128, Cantonment Road Central. Hongkong, 20th June, 1903. [1751]

**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**

**S.S. "WING CHAI."**

Captain Samuel Bell Smith.

DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on week days, at 7 A.M., on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays (week days) at 2 P.M. and (Sundays) about 8 P.M.

FARE—week days) 1st Class including cabin and steward, \$3. Return Ticket \$5. 2nd class \$2.50. Return Ticket \$4. 3rd class \$1.50. Return Ticket \$2.50.

On Sundays (Sundays) 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on board or at Hotel \$5.

Wharf—Opposite to Central Market.

The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip Every Sunday in Summer.

**SAM WANG & CO. LD.,** 31, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 25th July, 1903. [2112]

**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

**THE Under-registered GENERAL AGENT**

in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service from CALCUTTA. Billings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan. Hongkong, 10th August, 1903. [18]

**CATRIBRIDGES.**

**NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.**

Absolutely Smokeless and Water-Resisting. THE BEST NITRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD. PRICE OF 12-POUNCE CARTRIDGES—

Primrose Cases	\$6.25
Pearl Cases	\$8.00
Black Cases	\$8.00
Black Cases	\$8.00

Loaded with With Powder Powder only. and 1 oz. of Shot.

Apply to—

WM. SCHMIDT & CO., Gunmakers, Hongkong. [1917]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED,**

**THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer**

**"PINGSUEY"**

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 21st instant.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 27th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamers Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd prox., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.**

Hongkong, 20th August, 1903. [10-12]

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED,**

**CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer**

**"GLAUCUS"**

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 25th instant.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 31st inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamers Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th prox., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.**

Hongkong, 24th August, 1903. [10-12]

**"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**S.S. "BENALDER"**

**FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.**

**CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed**

that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 2nd prox., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.**

Hongkong, 21st August, 1903. [1266]

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.**

**THE Steamship**

**"LIGHTNING"**

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from wharves.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on-board for 4 P.M. of the 26th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from wharves, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

**DAVID SASSOON & CO. LD.,** Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1903. [2384]

**STEAMSHIP "SALAZIE."**

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

**NOTICE.**

**CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex**

**Typhoon and Caribou, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. Ville de Rochefort et Ville d'Arles** in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Precious and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, To-day, the 24th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after Monday, the 31st inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to us on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 31st inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

**G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.**

Hongkong, 24th August, 1903. [12]

**MUSIC.**

**RAPID Traction given on the BANJO.**

**MANDOLIN, SPANISH GUITAR, VIOLIN, &c. Terms moderate.**

**L. A. DE GRACA,** 58, Peel Street, or Care of Daily Press Office. [225]

## TO LET.

**ONE FIRST-CLASS SPACIOUS GODOWN at West Point.**

Apply to—

"GODOWN," Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [1719]

**TO LET.**

**18, ROBINSON ROAD.**

Apply to—

**AHMED RUMJAHN,** 62, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [1886]

**TO LET.**

**NO. 1, CAMERON VILLAS (PRAT).**

A Six-Roomed Bungalow in first-class condition.

Apply to—

**LINSTEAD & DAVIS.** Hongkong, 24th June, 1903. [1818]

**TO BE LET.**

**NO. 8, WEST TERRACE.** Possession from 1st September.

Apply to—

**LAI KAM FAT,** Care of National Bank of China, Ltd. Hongkong, 24th August, 1903. [2374]

**TO LET.**

**NO. 6, MOSQUE JUNCTION (near Robinson Road).**

Apply to—

**E. M. B.,** Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 24th August, 1903. [2373]

**TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.**

**ONE SUITE of ROOMS in the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, suitable for Offices.**

Apply to the undersigned.

**C. M. GRACE,** Secretary, Hongkong Club. Hongkong, 25th August, 1903. [1757]

**TO LET.**

**NO. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.** \$80 Exclusive of Taxes.

**NO. 10, WYNDHAM STREET.** "STILLINGFLEET," PEAK ROAD. Six Rooms.

**NO. 24, CAINE ROAD.** And others to suit various requirements.

Apply to—

**S. A. SETH,** Land and Estate Broker. Hongkong, 12th August, 1903. [1596]

**VERY Comfortable and Airy ROOM to LET, with or without Board, with English family (musical). Centrally situated, in excellent and quiet locality, at foot of hill, about three or four minutes' walk from town.**

Apply to—

**ADVERTISER.** Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 18th August, 1903. [2329]

**TO LET.**

**ONE GODOWN, No. 2 MATHESON STREET, G. Wharf.**

**NO. 5, 81 WEAVER TERRACE, PRAT.** Furnished, from 5th June to 31st August, 1903.

**NO. 5, BELLILO, T. PRAT.** For terms and particulars, apply to—

**LINSTEAD & DAVIS.** Hongkong, 8th August, 1903. [1046]

**TO LET.**

**2ND FLOOR, No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL; suitable for Office.**

Apply to—

**WING CHEONG,** 35, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [1981]

**TO LET—UNFURNISHED.**

**"COOMBE" MAGAZINE GAP.** Available from 1st April.

Apply to—

**Daily Press Office.** Hongkong, 16th February, 1903. [542]

**GODOWN TO LET.**

**NO. 155, PRATA EAST.** Spacious Two-storied Godown. Suitable for Yarn or Cables.

Apply to—

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LD.** Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [1933]

**TO LET.**

**TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 95 and 96, PRATA EAST.**

Apply to—

**H. N. MODY,** Victoria, Balling. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [82]

**TO LET.**

**ONE ROOM, suitable for an Office, opposite the Banks.**

Apply to—

**H. C.,** Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2025]

**TO LET.**

**TWO SPACIOUS NEW GODOWNS,** very suitable for Dry Goods.

Apply to—

**W. LYSAGHT,** 153, Wanchai Road. Hongkong, 15th April,



